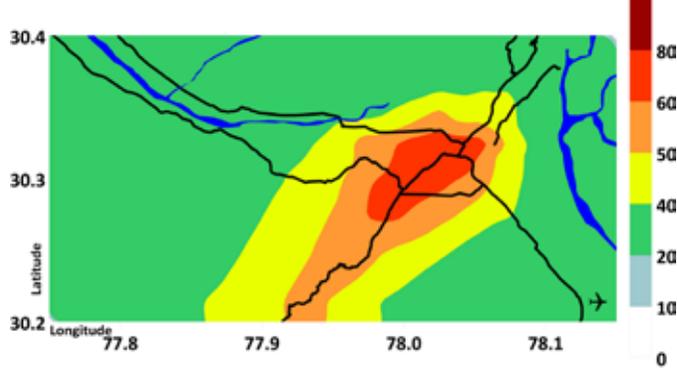


Modeled annual average PM_{2.5} concentration (2015) µg/m³



For urban Dehradun, average PM_{2.5} concentration was 51.2 ± 9.1 µg/m³. This is more than 5 times the WHO guideline (10) and considerably higher than the national standard (40).

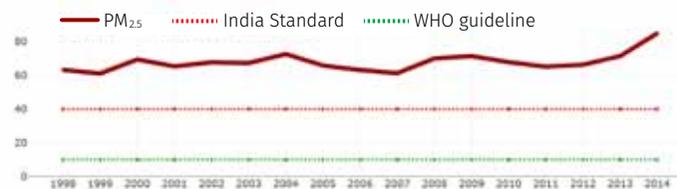
Air monitoring infrastructure

Dehradun has no Continuous Air Monitoring Station (CAMS) reporting data for all the criteria pollutants and 3 manual stations reporting data on PM₁₀, SO₂, and NO₂. There should be at least 13 CAMS in the city for efficient reporting.

Annual averages from the national ambient monitoring program (2011-2015) µg/m³

PM ₁₀	NO ₂	SO ₂
170.3 ± 53.8	26.3 ± 8.0	23.9 ± 7.3

Trend in PM_{2.5} concentrations, based on satellite observations and global model simulations (1998-2014) µg/m³

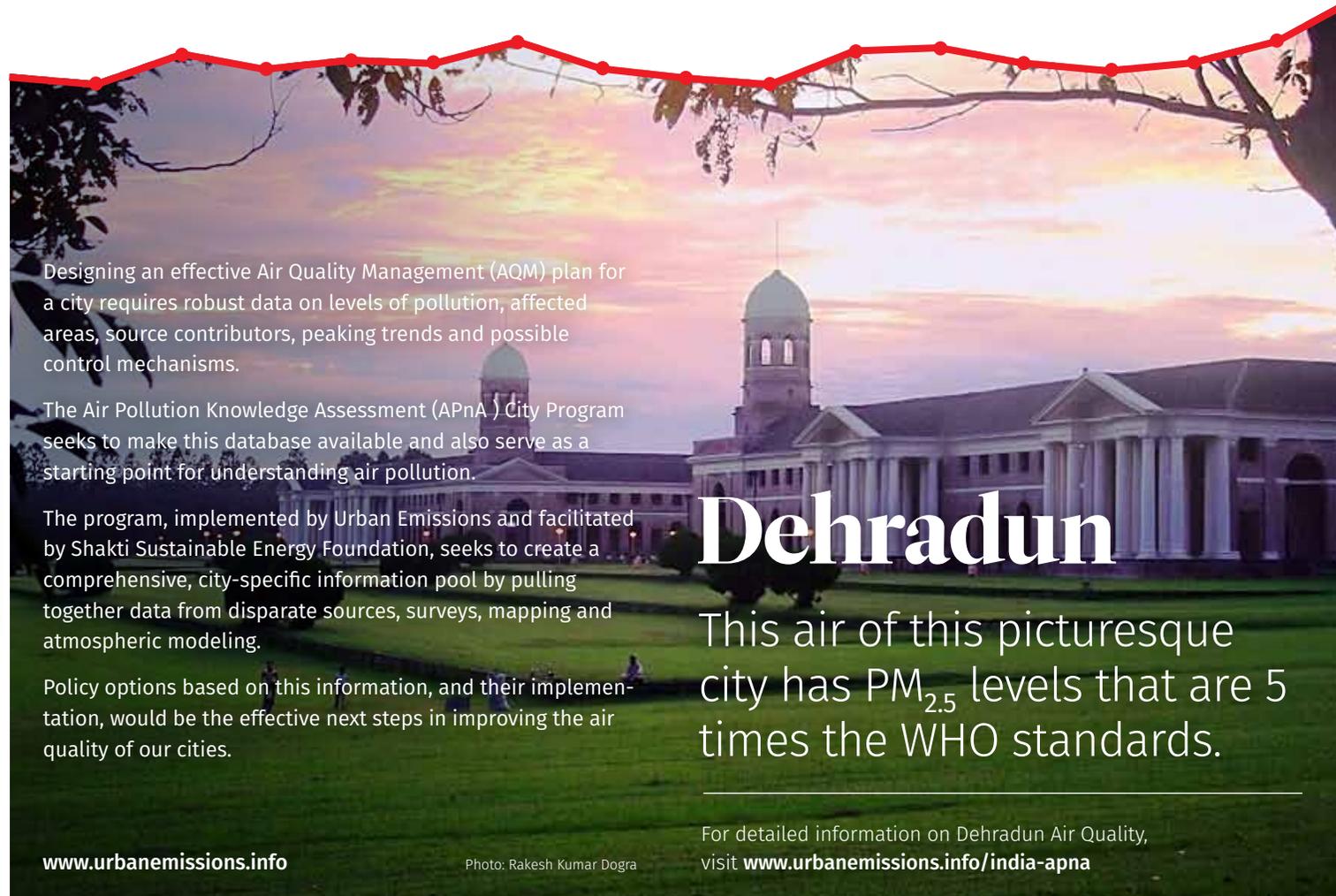
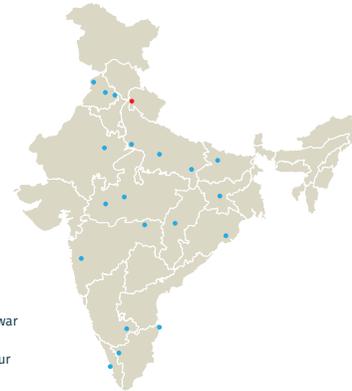


Clearing the air with data

The Air Pollution Knowledge Assessment (APnA) City Program

Clearing the air with data

- Agra • Amritsar • Bengaluru • Bhopal • Bhubaneswar
- Chandigarh • Chennai • Coimbatore • Dehradun
- Indore • Jaipur • Kanpur • Kochi • Ludhiana • Nagpur
- Patna • Pune • Raipur • Ranchi • Varanasi



Designing an effective Air Quality Management (AQM) plan for a city requires robust data on levels of pollution, affected areas, source contributors, peaking trends and possible control mechanisms.

The Air Pollution Knowledge Assessment (APnA) City Program seeks to make this database available and also serve as a starting point for understanding air pollution.

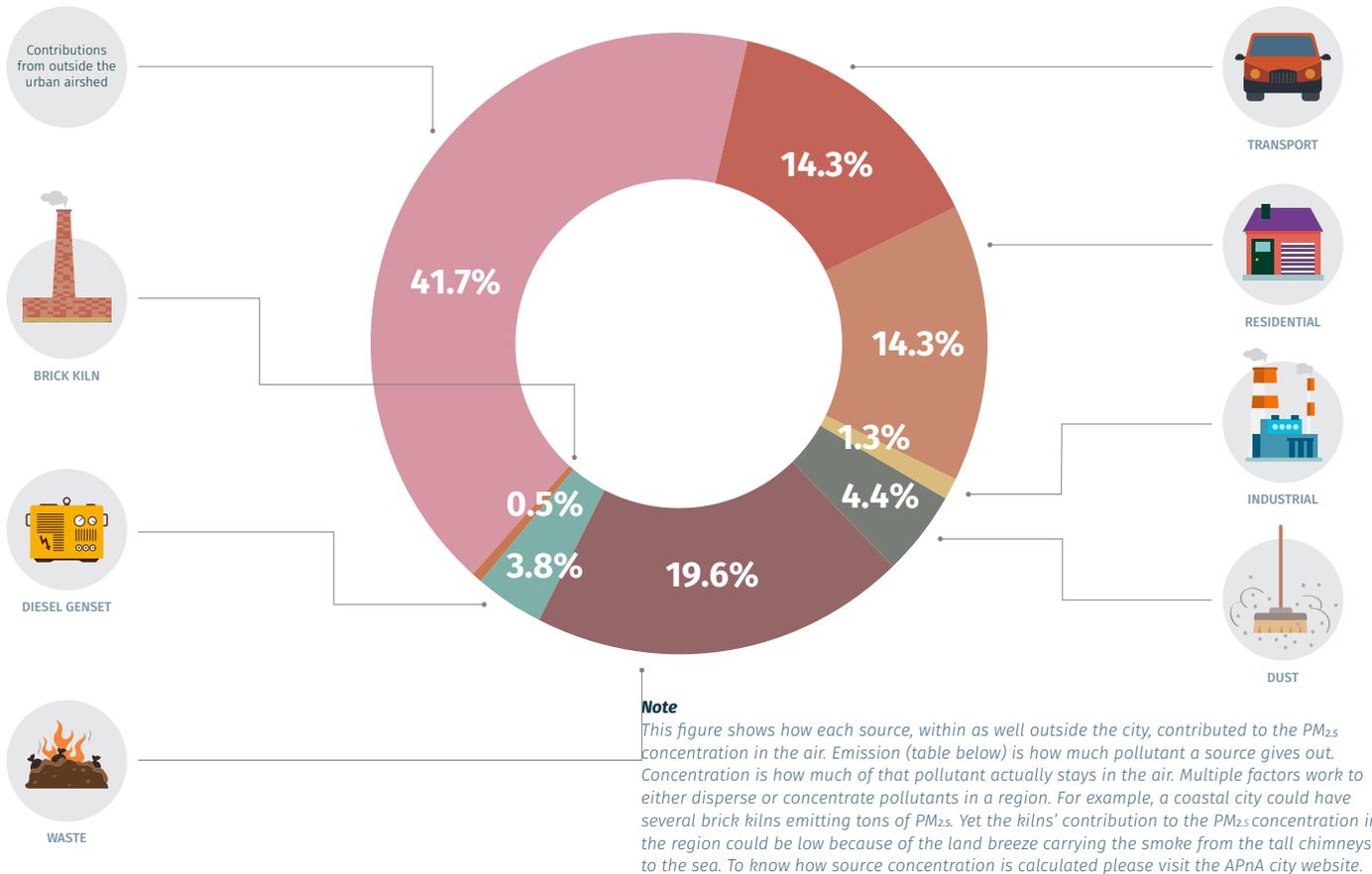
The program, implemented by Urban Emissions and facilitated by Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation, seeks to create a comprehensive, city-specific information pool by pulling together data from disparate sources, surveys, mapping and atmospheric modeling.

Policy options based on this information, and their implementation, would be the effective next steps in improving the air quality of our cities.

Dehradun

This air of this picturesque city has PM_{2.5} levels that are 5 times the WHO standards.

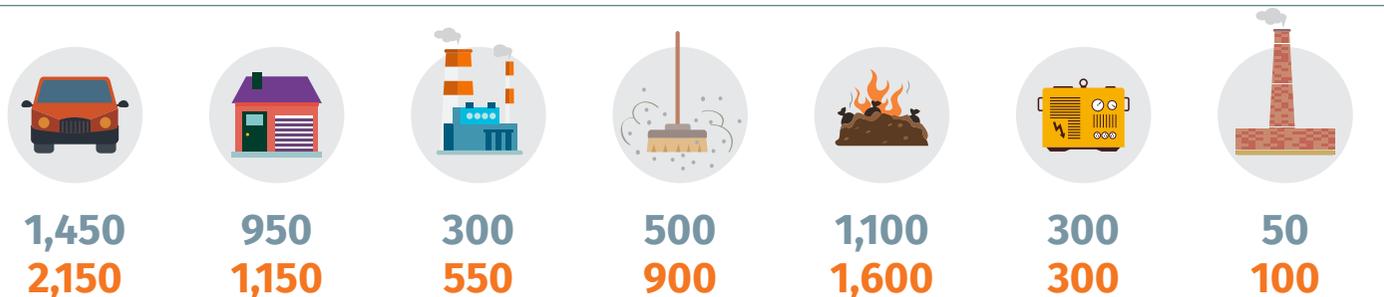
PM_{2.5} concentration : source-wise percentage share in 2015



Findings & Recommendations

- The modeled source contributions highlight domestic cooking and heating, transport (including on-road dust), and open waste-burning as the key air pollution sources in the urban areas
- By 2030, the share of emissions from residential cooking and lighting is expected to decrease with a greater share of LPG, residential electrification, and increasing urbanization. However the need for heat during winters is expected to keep the share of biomass burning emissions high.
- The contribution of sources outside the urban airshed was an estimated 42% of the ambient annual PM_{2.5} pollution (in 2015). This contribution stemmed largely from (metal and non-metal processing) industries and brick kilns located towards the state of Uttar Pradesh.
- With increasing tourism opportunities in the region, the share of transport related emissions is expected to increase. The city needs to aggressively promote public and non-motorized transport and improve road infrastructure to reduce on-road dust re-suspension.
- By 2030, the vehicle exhaust emissions are expected to see some decline, if and only if, Bharat 6 fuel standards are introduced nationally in 2020, as recommended by the Auto Fuel Policy.

PM_{2.5} emissions : source-wise share in tons in 2015 and 2030 (projected)



Total emissions in 2015 = 4,650 tons Total emissions in 2030 = 6,750 tons

- Most of the brick kilns are outside the selected urban airshed and are fueled mostly by coal, agri-waste, and other biomass. These kilns can increase their energy efficiency by upgrading from the current fixed-chimney and clamp-style baking to (for example) zig-zag.
- Open waste burning is dispersed across the city and increasing with the expansion of tourism. This requires stricter regulations for addressing the issue.